

SEPTEMBER 1974
FOURTEENTH YEAR — No. 162

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international review of the red cross



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**FRENCH EDITION
OF THE REVIEW**

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

**SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

Pierre Boissier: Henry Dunant (II) — Conferencia de expertos gubernamentales sobre armas que pueden causar males superfluos o dañar sin discriminación — Llamamiento del CICR en favor de Chipre — Informe de actividad 1973 — Universidad de Ginebra.

GERMAN

Pierre Boissier: Henry Dunant (II) — Tätigkeitsbericht 1973 — Appel des IKRK für Zypern — An der Universität Genf.

**INTERNATIONAL
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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS ON WEAPONS WHICH MAY CAUSE UNNECESSARY SUFFERING OR HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

In our June issue we published the text of a circular, dated 17 May 1974, relative to the Conference of Government Experts which will meet in Lucerne from 24 September to 18 October 1974. On 13 August, the ICRC sent the following second circular containing further information to all governments which had been invited to take part in the recent Diplomatic Conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts.

In its circular of 17 May 1974, the International Committee of the Red Cross invited all the Governments entitled to participate in the Diplomatic Conference on Humanitarian Law (Geneva, 20 February-29 March 1974) to nominate experts to take part in a Conference of Government Experts to study in depth the question of prohibition or restriction of the use of conventional weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects.

The ICRC also asked the Governments that were invited to let it know in writing, before 31 July, whether or not they were in favour of the participation of experts nominated by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam or by other bodies which had not taken part in the Diplomatic Conference.

Many Governments sent replies to the ICRC, either to announce the participation of their experts, or to decline the invitation, or,

again, to state their willingness to send a financial contribution. At the expiry date, 75 Governments had expressed an opinion on the matter of the participation of experts nominated by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam or by other bodies. The ICRC has found that in a majority of replies the opinions expressed are against any change in the list of invitations; 30 Governments wished to include the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in the countries on the list of invitations, 36 were opposed and 9 expressly stated their abstention. No Government proposed inviting other bodies than the national liberation movements whose participation in the first session of the Diplomatic Conference had been accepted and who were invited accordingly to send experts. The ICRC, consequently, has decided not to amend article 2 of the rules of procedure of the Conference,¹ its composition having now been established definitely and irrevocably. In taking this decision, the ICRC would like to stress once again that the experts at this Conference will be expressing their own views and will not be speaking as plenipotentiaries committing their Governments in their statements.

The ICRC is prepared to take over the duties of the Presidency, in the person of its Vice-President, Mr. Jean Pictet, who has previously presided over the 1971 and 1972 Conferences of Government

¹ *Rule 2*

1. The following shall take part in the Conference :

- (a) the experts appointed by the Governments of the States invited to the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts (Geneva, 20 February-29 March 1974) ;
- (b) experts appointed by the national liberation movements invited to the first session of the said Diplomatic Conference ;
- (c) representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of specialized agencies.

2. A number of technical experts shall take part in the proceedings as advisers.

3. In addition, some representatives of National Red Cross (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies and of non-governmental organizations shall follow the proceedings as observers.

Experts, which were held before the Diplomatic Conference. The ICRC, taking into consideration the observations that were submitted to it, has introduced some amendments to the rules of procedure, which are communicated to the Governments in its revised form. The only change of any significance is in article 6: with a view to obtaining a balanced composition among the Presidency and members of the Conference Bureau, the number of vice-presidents has been increased from three to five.

To date, voluntary contributions totalling about 355,000 Swiss francs have been remitted or pledged by twenty States, namely Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Further contributions are expected and the ICRC wishes to express its thanks to all Governments contributing towards the Conference expenses, estimated to reach 500,000 Swiss francs.

The ICRC requests all Governments that have not done so to communicate to it as soon as possible whether they have the intention to participate in the Conference; to state, in that case, how many experts they expect to send, and to return to the Congress Office at Lucerne the registration forms that had been attached to its circular of 17 May. Additional copies of the documents sent with the invitation are available and will be despatched on request.

The International Committee in Cyprus

Last month International Review gave a summary of the work being carried out in Cyprus by the Red Cross since the outbreak of hostilities, in order to provide protection and relief to the civilian population and prisoners, seek the missing and forward messages. As that account went only so far as the end of July, we continue here in chronological order the ICRC's action since the beginning of August, starting with the first fortnight which ended with the renewed flare-up of fighting.

I

General situation

ICRC delegates obtained a number of facilities enabling them to reach the populations in the zone controlled by the Turkish army and the Turkish communities in the south of the island. They were also given permission to visit prisoners detained by the Greek Cypriot forces and by the Turkish army and they escorted convoys of emergency supplies to populations in the two zones.

In Turkey, where the Government again assured the ICRC of its intention to apply the Geneva Conventions and its willingness to grant all necessary facilities for humanitarian action, two delegates, one of them a doctor, visited 385 prisoners of war in Adana. The list of names and the capture cards of these prisoners were sent immediately to the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva.

The ICRC's work has been facilitated, in some cases made possible, by the moral and material support of the Turkish Red Crescent and the Cyprus Red Cross.

The Greek and Turkish populations are scattered over the island, making it difficult to move from place to place, and hampering the communications which the ICRC is trying to set up between its delegates and the inhabitants affected by the hostilities.

The responsibilities devolving on the United Nations and the ICRC in Cyprus led to very close co-operation between the two institutions from the outset. At one point, the United Nations asked the ICRC to escort, under the Red Cross flag, the convoys usually accompanied by UN forces.

Evacuation of casualties

On 1 August, after delivering 5½ tons of relief supplies to the island, the DC-6 aircraft chartered by the ICRC flew 28 severely burned casualties from Cyprus to Greece¹. Two doctors and a delegate accompanied the patients, who were met in Athens by the Hellenic Red Cross and taken to a special burns unit.

Repatriation

One week later, on 8 August, the new head of the ICRC delegation in Cyprus, Mr. Laurent Marti, brought back from Turkey to Nicosia five prisoners released by the Turkish authorities. Among them were four wounded. In addition, on 11 August, sixteen Turkish Cypriot soldiers in Nicosia were released under ICRC auspices.

Activities of the Tracing Agency

From the beginning of the events in Cyprus, the Central Tracing Agency has been inundated with enquiries from families worried about the fate of their loved ones. The National Red Cross Societies too sent many enquiries to Geneva. By radio link at first, then by telex, the delegates on the spot are immediately informed of these enquiries.

Lists of civilian and military prisoners from the Turkish Cypriot community have already been supplied by the authorities concerned. These detainees, numbering about 3,000, have been visited by ICRC delegates in Paphos, Limassol, Polis, Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta and Morphou. A Central Tracing Agency specialist was sent from Geneva to help the Turkish Red Crescent to organize a national information bureau in conformity with Article 122 of the Third Geneva Convention. With locally recruited staff, this bureau will carry out the traditional work of a national information bureau.

¹ *Plate.*

Relief

By August 5, the ICRC had received from the League, National Societies and various organizations gifts in kind—medicaments, blankets, tents, sheets, powdered milk, other foods and clothing¹ to a value of more than a million Swiss francs.

* * *

To sum up, between 20 July and 14 August, the ICRC initiated the following activities in favour of the victims of the conflict :

- (a) visits to prisoners of war and civilian detainees on both sides ;
- (b) the drawing up and forwarding of lists and capture cards for prisoners and detainees ;
- (c) forwarding of correspondence from prisoners and detainees ;
- (d) distribution of about 12,000 family message forms ;
- (e) 1,500 positive replies to inquiries for missing persons ;
- (f) distribution of material relief to wounded persons, detainees, displaced persons, and Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities cut off in their villages.

II

Conditions changed when, on 14 August, fighting flared up again.

Safety Zones

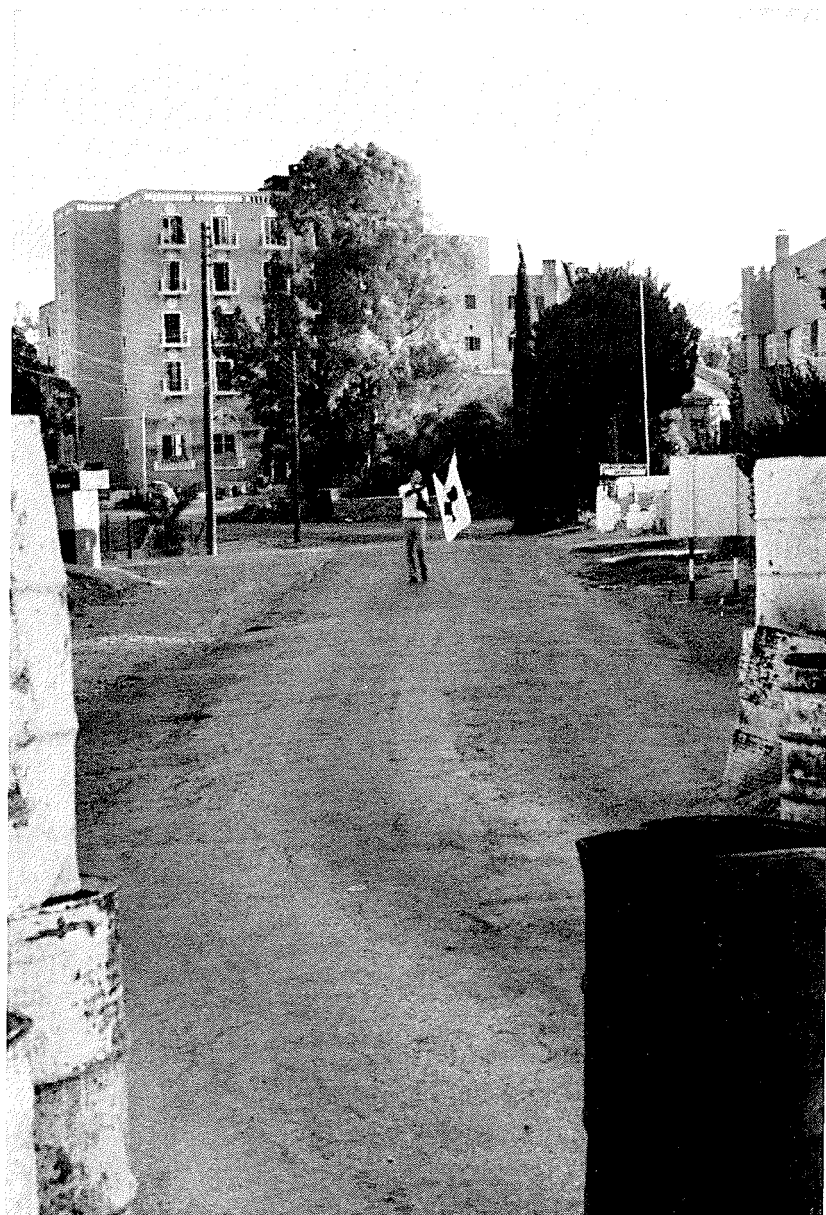
The ICRC was particularly concerned for the safety of the civilians directly exposed to danger and on that same day the ICRC delegation designated three buildings as safety zones in Nicosia. The parties to the conflict gave their agreement¹.

Additional delegates

On 16 August, in view of the new situation created by the advance of the Turkish armed forces and by the flight into the

¹ *Plate*

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE IN CYPRUS



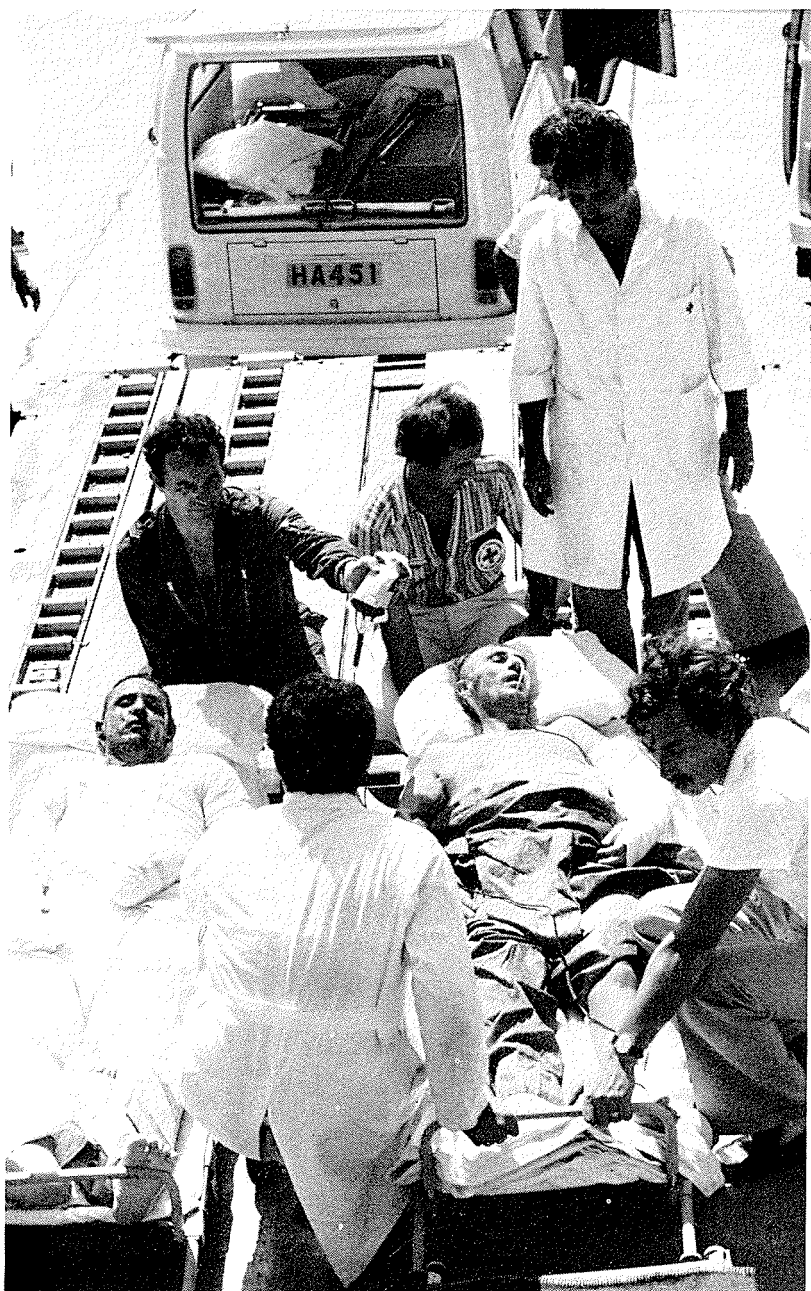
In Nicosia, an ICRC delegate crosses the "green line".



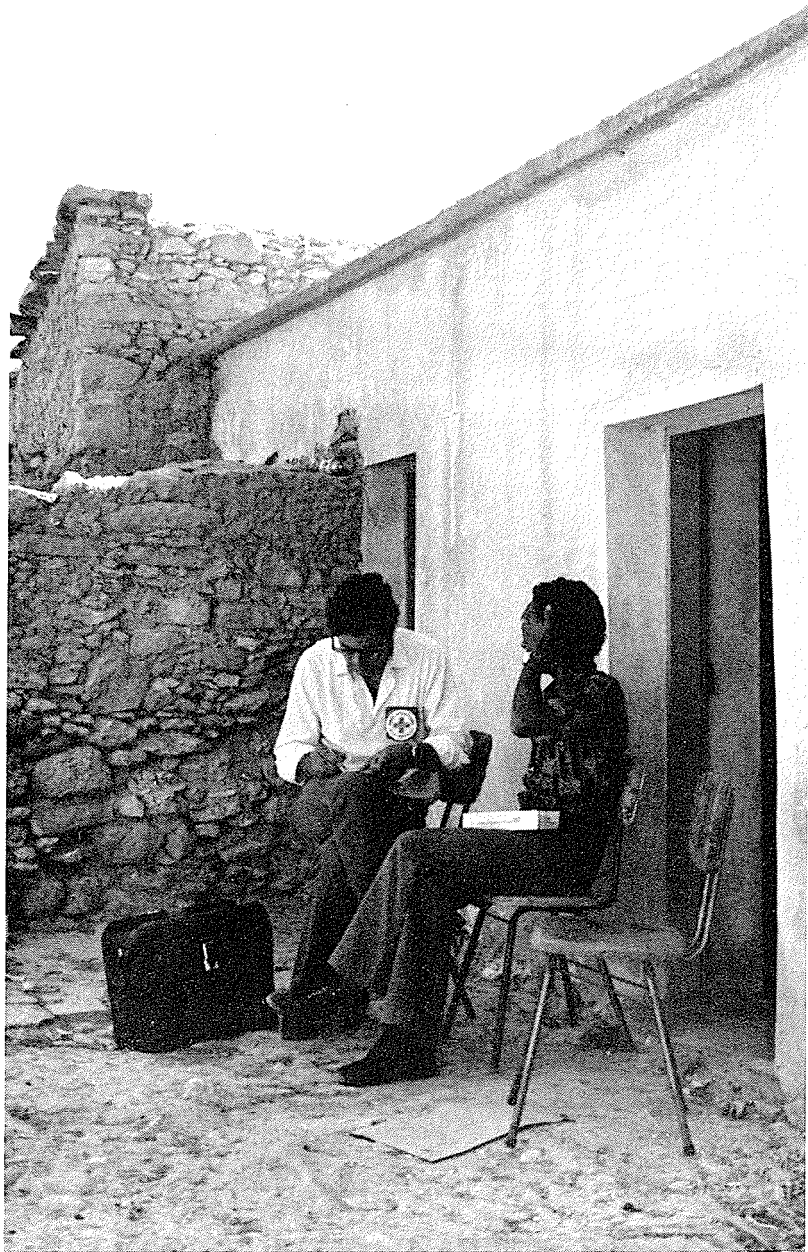
In Nicosia's Hilton Hotel, Red Cross flags are hastily improvised ...



... to indicate the neutral zone.



Severely wounded men taken from Cyprus to Greece by the ICRC.



An ICRC delegate helping a Greek Cypriot, stranded in a village in Turkish controlled territory, to fill in a civilian message form.



In Nicosia, local Red Cross volunteers sorting clothing donated by National Societies and preparing parcels for displaced persons.

Six Photos Vaterlaus/ICRC

Greek zone of tens of thousands of refugees, the ICRC decided to double the number of its representatives in Cyprus. In the next few days they were increased to 40 persons.

Family messages

By 20 August, the Cyprus office of the Central Tracing Agency had distributed more than 20,000 family message forms to people who wished to receive news of their kin.¹

Visits to military and civilian prisoners and internees

These are continuing in both zones.

Relief

The stocks of relief supplies sent to Cyprus before the resumption of hostilities (about 130 tons of tents, blankets, camp beds, jerrycans, medical supplies, food, including baby food, etc.) meant that the ICRC was quickly able to start operations for displaced persons. On 21 August, one-third of the relief supplies had already been distributed. As part of this huge operation, ICRC delegates were able to visit all the villages and districts in the Limassol area where there were refugees.

On 22 August, a DC-8 loaded with 20 tons of food (tinned meat and fish) provided by the German Red Cross (Federal Republic of Germany) left Hamburg for the British base at Akrotiri. The same day, a medical team of the Danish Red Cross flew to Cyprus. It was joined shortly by another from the Finnish Red Cross.

By 26 August, large quantities of relief goods had reached Cyprus :

20 tons of foodstuffs (10 tons of milk and 10 tons of flour) donated to the ICRC by UNICEF. The aircraft chartered at Beirut by that organization also carried one ton of tinned food and 4,500 blankets (weighing five tons) which the ICRC had purchased in Beirut. Also from Beirut, 45 tons of foodstuffs (dried vegetables, preserved meat and fish) were shipped to Limassol. In addition, 33 tons of preserved foods, dried vegetables and baby food, and two vehicles donated by the German Red Cross (Federal Republic) had been delivered to Cyprus.

¹ *Plate*

Appeal to Governments and National Societies

As just described, the International Committee has in the course of recent weeks set up large-scale humanitarian operations for the civilian and military victims of the conflict. Visits to prisoners of war and civilian internees, the drawing up and forwarding of lists of names and capture cards, the distribution of correspondence from prisoners and detainees, the search for missing persons, the transfer of wounded, are among the priorities of the 40 ICRC delegates now in Cyprus, assisted by numerous local workers. In addition, since the resumption of hostilities in mid-August, urgent measures have been begun to bring relief to some 200,000 civilians driven from their homes or isolated in their villages as a result of events.

The overall relief requirements and the traditional tasks of the ICRC have now been estimated as costing almost 12 million Swiss francs, of which 4 million represent the operational and logistic costs. The ICRC has again appealed to Governments and to National Red Cross Societies for the support necessary to enable it to meet immediate needs until other bodies, especially the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, can take over. The appeal was repeated on 26 August 1974 by Mr. Roger Gallopin, President of the Executive Council of the ICRC, at a meeting attended by about 25 government representatives.

* * *

An eye-witness account

Miss F. Bory, ICRC press attachée, was present when the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia, where a thousand persons took refuge, was declared a neutralized zone. In the following article, she describes some of the aspects of this operation.

The sound of aircraft, then a dull explosion: Nicosia wakes with a start to an air raid by the Turkish armed forces. It is 5 o'clock in the morning. For the ICRC delegates, the most urgent need is to protect the civilian population by creating neutral zones which must at all cost be kept out of the fighting and which can be notified as such to all the authorities concerned.

The first of these zones is established in the Hilton Hotel. This building has several advantages in such circumstances: 158 bedrooms with the corresponding services, to meet the needs of civilians forced to flee their homes, and large public rooms where people can settle in with the few belongings they have been able to snatch up. Finally, the Hilton stands in the highest part of the town, and is easily identifiable by the Turkish air force, whose raids are more and more frequent.

The other two zones are the Hotel Cleopatra, where some of the ICRC delegates have their headquarters, and on the other side of the street, the clinic of Dr. Kibis, which may prove invaluable in providing medical care for some of the refugees.

ICRC headquarters in Geneva is immediately informed of the creation of these three zones, so that it may obtain all the necessary guarantees from the Governments. The President of Cyprus, Mr. Clerides, states that he has noted the Red Cross action and has given orders that all military personnel and installations must be removed from the zones in question and from adjacent areas. The authorities in Ankara assure the ICRC that the safety zone will be respected by the Turkish army.

At 6.30 a.m., a group of delegates arrives at the Hilton, already full of families. In the hall, suitcases and bundles pile up; people mill about. In the basement, several hundred people, most of them Cypriots, sit in suffocating heat. Doctors and others offer their services to provide medical attention. In the laundry, women sew sheets together to make huge flags on which the red cross is to be painted.

Just after 9 o'clock bombs are dropped all round the hotel. We go up to the roof to fix the flags, over 4 yards in length and in breadth. We hang several down the façades of the building and spread one on the roof itself. The raid goes on all round us for some time, then moves farther away.

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Guinea Bissau**

On 31 July an ICRC delegate and a doctor-delegate visited, on the Ilha das Galinhas, 33 members of the PAIGC (African Party for the Independance of Guinea and Cape Verde) to whom the Portuguese Government had granted prisoner-of-war status. The following day, the delegates went to see a sick prisoner being treated at the hospital in Bissau.

Khmer Republic

Continuing their visits to places of detention, the ICRC delegates in the Khmer Republic went on 10 and 11 July to the Kompong-Cham and Svay-Rieng prisons and to the cells of the National Police at Phnom Penh. In the three places of detention, they saw nearly 200 detainees.

Middle East**Student travel**

Several thousand Palestinian students registered with Egyptian universities have returned under ICRC auspices to Gaza and the Sinai for their summer vacation with their families. From 10 July to 5 August, in thirteen operations in the middle of the United Nations buffer zone on the Qantara road, 3,145 students returned to the occupied territories.

A similar operation took place on the Golan Heights on 15 July when ICRC delegates sponsored the transfer towards Gaza of 85 Palestinian students registered at Syrian universities.

Family reuniting

On 31 July a family reuniting operation took place under ICRC auspices on the Golan Heights. Twenty-six persons returned to the occupied territory and a ten-year-old child was repatriated to Syria.

Latin America

Delegate-general's mission

Mr. S. Nessi, ICRC delegate-general for Latin America, went on 22 July to *Brazil*, where he discussed with Admiral Beauclair, President of the Brazilian Red Cross, the question of ICRC activities in Brazil, in particular visits to places of detention. In *Paraguay*, Mr. Nessi had talks with National Society leaders on the Tenth Inter-American Red Cross Conference which is to be held at Asunción next November and to which the ICRC has been invited to send delegates. In *Argentina* he conferred with the National Society's new President, Mr. Weihmuller, and with its other officials on the National Society's situation and ways and means of increasing co-operation between the Society and the ICRC. After visiting *Chile*, the delegate-general went to *Peru*, meeting in Lima the members of the Commission for the Re-organization of the Peruvian Red Cross. The Commission was recently set up by the Government and one of its tasks is to draw up the Society's new statutes.

Chile

The ICRC delegate-general for Latin America was in Santiago from 28 July to 6 August. He met the new Ministers of Justice and of the Interior and conversed with them about the continuation of ICRC operations in Chile. He had talks also with members of the Chilean Red Cross Executive Committee regarding co-operation

between the National Society and the ICRC. The latter recently sent to Santiago one hundred red cross first-aid kits for the Junior Red Cross.

Mr. Nessi had a number of working sessions with the fourteen members of the ICRC delegation in Chile. Since 20 June, when visits to places of detention were resumed, ICRC activities have been proceeding normally. The following figures give an idea of what is being done :

Visits carried out from 20 June to 20 August	39
Places of detention visited	35
Political detainees visited	3029
Value of relief supplies distributed in July to detainees (medicaments, mattresses, blankets, tools, etc.)	US\$ 10,000
Value of relief supplies distributed in July to 3000 families of detainees	US\$ 18,000

In August, relief distributions continued at about the same rate.

*IN GENEVA***At Geneva University**

In 1965, we announced Mr. Jean Pictet's appointment as reader in international humanitarian law, and added that the University of Geneva was one of the first seats of higher learning to include that subject in its programme.

Various universities have since then introduced chairs or at least held seminars in this field. Moreover, the study of the Geneva Conventions is now part of the courses on international law in a number of countries.

For the past ten years, Mr. Pictet has taught at the University of Geneva a subject of great importance to the ICRC, which therefore welcomes the news that the Geneva Council of State has appointed Mr. Pictet associate professor in the University's Faculty of Law, where he will continue to teach international humanitarian law.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1973

The International Committee of the Red Cross has issued its Annual Report for 1973, in which it describes the work accomplished by its delegates in the field and its efforts in the sphere of international humanitarian law¹. The Report also contains an outline of the ICRC's financial situation.

The many-sided and numerous activities referred to in the Report have been for the most part mentioned previously in *International Review* and we shall only confine ourselves here to reminding our readers that in 1973, ICRC delegates carried out 723 visits to 375 camps and places of detention scattered in 37 countries throughout the world. They saw in those places 120,000 prisoners of war and 160,000 civilian internees and political detainees. Sixteen million family messages were handled by the Central Tracing Agency and 4,600 tons of relief supplies were distributed in 67 countries.

The Report gives an account, too, of the work carried out in the legal field, of the ICRC's efforts for the ever-increasing dissemination of the Geneva Conventions, and of the steps it has taken to ensure continuous relations with the various Red Cross institutions and international organizations.

Concerning the development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts, the ICRC applied itself to drawing up two draft Protocols additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which were to constitute the basic texts for discussion by the 1974 Diplomatic Conference. To this end, the ICRC organized several meetings of experts. The Annual Report includes summaries of both these draft Protocols, one concerning the protection of victims of international armed conflicts and the other the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts.

¹ *Annual Report 1973*, ICRC, Geneva, 1973, 114 pages. The Report, issued in English, French, German and Spanish, may be obtained from the ICRC, price Sw. Fr. 12.—.

ICRC FINANCIAL SITUATION IN 1973

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The Statement of Income and Expenditure for 1973 (*Table II*) shows an excess of income over expenditure, indicating that for the third successive year the balance between the expenses and receipts of the ICRC's permanent structure has been maintained.

Expenditure

Substantial cuts in expenditure were made during the year under review. Some of these were the result of measures taken since separate budgets were introduced in 1971 for each department, thus making it easier to exercise greater control over the expenses.

Other reductions on the expenditure side proceed from the transfer, as from October 1973, of Middle East action expenses to the occasional structure as a special budget was prepared for this particular action at the time when hostilities flared up again in that sector.

Income

As a result of contributions received in respect of operations in the Middle East (from October 1973) and Indo-China (covered by IOG), falling under those specific ICRC activities financed by the occasional structure, the ICRC had at its disposal relatively large amounts of cash, the short-term investment of which proved to be particularly profitable towards the end of 1973, as rates of interest for one-month bills often exceeded 10 per cent.

The income of the ICRC's own funds was further enhanced by several donations, including one for the sum of 150,000 francs.

Consequently, overall income has shown a significant increase, as compared with budgeted estimates based on the results of past years.

To summarize, the Income and Expenditure Account finally showed a deficit of 48,292 francs, instead of the deficit of 1,822,957 francs estimated in the 1973 budget in respect of the permanent structure. This deficit was absorbed in the general profit and loss account, leaving a profit of 4,393 francs for 1973.

ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET

Figures relating to the IOG account are shown separately in the balance sheet (*Table I*). As IOG action was conducted jointly by the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies, the items relating to IOG do not form part of the assets and liabilities of the ICRC.

In Table I, therefore, the comparison between the 1973 figures and those of the 1972 balance sheet should be made in respect of the figures appearing in the third column, after deduction of the amounts relating to IOG operations.

The balance sheet as at 31 December 1973, like that of the previous year, gives a healthy picture of the financial situation. It does not contain any commitments, such as "expenses of operations still to be covered", and there are no pledges or charges attached to any of the assets.

OTHER TABLES

Table III: Comparative figures for 1974 estimates and the two previous years have been established on the same pattern as in the table drawn up until the end of 1973, in order to make it easier to draw comparisons.

A new organization chart of the ICRC has been introduced in 1974. The basis on which subsequent comparisons will be made will therefore have to be modified and adapted to a different subdivision of expenses as a consequence of the revised chart.

Tables IV and V: These tables contain names of governments and National Red Cross Societies which contributed to the financing of the permanent structure of the ICRC for 1973.

AUDITORS' REPORT

The accounts of the ICRC have been audited as in former years by the *Société fiduciaire romande* OFOR S.A., a member of the *Chambre suisse des Sociétés fiduciaires et des experts comptables*, while IOG accounts have been audited by the London firm of Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, under an agreement entered into by the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies.

The report issued by the *Société fiduciaire romande* OFOR S.A. may be found, reproduced in full, at the end of this Annual Report.

FINAL REMARK

The year's accounts have been closed without a deficit: but the same thing will not happen in 1974, for which a loss of 2 millions is expected.

The difficulty for an institution such as the ICRC is not only in the balancing of its budget for its permanent structure; it must be able to meet at a moment's notice the need for action on a large scale. At such times, the institution must appeal for commensurate aid to governments and National Red Cross Societies, as in the case of ICRC action in the Middle East.

The ICRC has practically no reserves; the development of its operations demands a healthy financial situation and balanced budgets, and it is not without apprehension that, in spite of all its efforts to economize, it anticipates a period of deficits which will compel it to cut its programme.

The Red Cross message must be uncompromising and clearly heard in a world of violence. It is inconceivable that, for lack of funds, the ICRC should fail those who look to it for help.

Balance sheet as at

ASSETS	(In thousands of Swiss francs, with			
	1973		1972	
	Total	IOG Action	ICRC	ICRC
CASH	4,353	1,647	2,706	4,571
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS				
— Securities (market price)	3,357	—	3,357	3,574
— Other investments	13,365	6,883	6,482	4,448
— Accounts receivable	6,770	4,345	2,425	3,815
— Accruals and prepaid expenses	184	18	166	700
— ICRC-IOG accounts	—	(136)	136	—
	23,676	11,110	12,566	12,537
FIXED ASSETS				
— Buildings	248	—	248	—
— Relief supplies	86	—	86	103
— Furniture and equipment	349	—	349	347
	683	—	683	450
ADVANCES TO DELEGATIONS	2,564	1,444	1,120	841
BALANCE SHEET TOTALS	31,276	14,201	17,075	18,399
FUNDS IN TRUST				
— Debtors	12	—	12	—
— Trust funds in banks	1,060	—	1,060	611
	1,072	—	1,072	611

31 December 1973**TABLE I**

comparative figures for 1972)		1973			1972
LIABILITIES		Total	IOG Action	ICRC	ICRC
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES					
— Accounts payable	2,182	524	1,658	2,783	
— Accrued liabilities	384	—	384	377	
	2,566	524	2,042	3,160	
SUNDRY PROVISIONS	1,510	—	1,510	2,076	
FUND FOR CURRENT OPERATIONS					
— Reserve.	813	—	813	1,024	
— Earmarked	20,308	13,677	6,631	5,164	
	21,121	13,677	7,444	6,188	
CAPITAL RESERVE FUNDS					
— General reserve	664	—	664	648	
— Special reserve	411	—	411	1,311	
— Excess of income over expend- iture	4	—	4	16	
	1,079	—	1,079	1,975	
Reserve in case of widespread conflict	5,000	—	5,000	5,000	
	6,079	—	6,079	6,975	
BALANCE SHEET TOTALS . .	31,276	14,201	17,075	18,399	
FUNDS IN TRUST	1,072	—	1,072	611	

Summary statement of income and expenditure

In Swiss

EXPENDITURE for activities by:	Permanent structure	Temporary structure	Total	Occasional structure
COMMITTEE, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENCY	1,034,769		1,034,769	
SECRETARY-GENERAL	188,734		188,734	
DEPARTMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND LAW				
Management, Memorialist and In- ternational Review	624,634		624,634	
Delegates to international organ- izations	171,893		171,893	
Legal Division	581,777	260,308	842,085	
Documentation and Dissemination Division	721,696		721,696	
	2,100,000	260,308	2,360,308	
OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT				
Management, Logistics, Delega- tion Servicing, I.T.S.	1,291,237	3,267	1,294,504	
Europe and North America	193,611	3,942	197,553	
Africa	487,864	397,316	885,180	
Asia-Oceania	866,979	1,118,876	1,985,855	6,601,560
Middle East	393,855	1,934,317	2,328,172	1,495,656
Latin America	566,819	158,630	725,449	488,022
	3,800,365	3,616,348	7,416,713	8,585,238
CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY	1,038,959		1,038,959	
OTHER DIVISIONS				
Press and Information Division . .	937,883		937,883	
Personnel	587,760		587,760	
Finance and Administration Division	3,637,686	83,827	3,721,513	
	5,163,329	83,827	5,247,156	
COST OF ACTIVITIES	13,326,156	3,960,483	17,286,639	8,585,238
OTHER EXPENDITURE				
Cost of organizing public collec- tion in Switzerland	162,339		162,339	
New premises, 1973 budget alloca- tion for construction of Annex II 1,200,404 less 1972/1973 budget allocation. 400,000	800,404		800,404	
General organizational study . .	50,000		50,000	
Exhibition completely written off .	200,000		200,000	
Miscellaneous expenses	122,206		122,206	
Cost of "School textbook", print- ing, etc.	225,134		225,134	
	1,710,083		1,710,083	
TOTAL	15,036,239	3,960,483	18,996,722	8,585,238
RESULT				
Excess income:				
— transferred to general reserve .	4,393		4,393	
— carried forward to 1974		464,290	464,290	
— excess income carried forward				1,884,043
TOTAL	15,040,632	4,424,773	19,465,405	10,469,281

of departments and structures in 1973

TABLE II

francs

INCOME	Permanent structure	Temporary structure	Total	Occasional structure
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS				
— annual	9,692,055		9,692,055	
— complementary from Swiss Government		5,191,773	5,191,773 ¹	
— extraordinary from US Government	900,000		900,000	
— extraordinary from two governments	335,000		335,000 ²	
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIONAL SOCIETIES				
— annual	928,910		928,910	
PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS . .	380,647		380,647	
OTHER DONATIONS AND LEGACIES	345,193		345,193	
REVENUE FROM INVESTMENTS	1,123,303		1,123,303	
OTHER INCOME				
— To finance School Textbook . .	225,134		225,134	
— Net appreciation of investments	310,390		310,390	
— Annex II: subsidy for construction from State of Geneva . . .	800,000		800,000	
FINANCING OF OCCASIONAL STRUCTURE				
India-Pakistan action				2,020,216
— from Governments				
— from Swiss Government, complementary contribution		(767,000)	(767,000)	767,000
— from National Societies				311,038
— other sources				727,343
				3,825,597
Special Middle East action				5,130,990
— from Governments				778,405
— from National Societies				7,499
— other sources				5,916,894
				726,790
Amazon action.				
¹ To cover 1972 expenses	220,000			
To cover 1973 expenses	4,779,332			
Contributions received in 1973	4,999,332			
Carried forward from 1972	192,441			
	5,191,773			
² Abu Dhabi	325,000			
Tunisia	10,000			
	335,000			
TOTAL	15,040,632	4,424,773	19,465,405	10,469,281

Summary statement of income with comparative figures for 1972

	1972	1973	Budget 1974
EXPENDITURE — for activities by:			
COMMITTEE, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENCY	748,196	1,034,769	1,113,250
SECRETARY-GENERAL	229,805	188,734	—
DEPARTMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND LAW Management, Memorialist and International Review	443,783	624,634	673,890
Delegates to international organizations	150,778	171,893	235,930
Legal Division	648,570	842,085	721,750
Documentation and Dissemination Division	632,557	721,696	756,540
	1,875,688	2,360,308	2,388,110
OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT Management, Logistics, Delegation Servicing, I.T.S.	1,116,140	1,294,504	1,515,195
Europe and North America	449,276	197,553	309,340
Africa	810,112	885,180	921,385
Asia-Oceania	2,769,164	1,985,855	1,790,100
Middle East	2,833,715	2,328,172	3,167,195
Latin America	486,526	725,449	688,510
	8,464,933	7,416,713	8,391,725
CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY	796,456	1,038,959	1,239,060
OTHER DIVISIONS Press and Information Division	913,962	937,883	891,830
Personnel	480,378	587,760	785,600
Finance and Administration Division	3,574,042	3,721,513	3,749,895
	4,968,382	5,247,156	5,427,325
COST OF ACTIVITIES	17,083,460	17,286,639	18,559,470
OTHER EXPENDITURE Cost of organizing public collection in Switzerland	166,672	162,339	150,000
New installations: budget allocation	250,000	150,000	100,000
Construction of Annex II		800,404	
General organizational study	150,000	50,000	
Exhibition completely written off		200,000	
Provision for future pension fund problems	756,128		
Deficit Second Conference of Experts	397,534		
Provision for salary increases tied to cost-of- living index			350,000
Sundry expenses	47,465	122,206	
Cost of "School Textbook", printing, etc.	402,713	225,134	
	2,170,512	1,710,083	600,000
TOTAL	19,253,972	18,996,722	19,159,470
RESULT : Excess income transferred to General Reserve	16,490	4,393	
Excess income carried forward to 1973/1974	412,442	464,290	
TOTAL	19,682,904	19,465,405	19,159,470

TABLE III

and expenditure for 1973 and budget for 1974

(Swiss francs)

INCOME	1972	1973	Budget 1974
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS			
— annual	9,818,070	9,692,055	9,800,000
— complementary from Swiss Government	4,788,282	5,191,773	4,418,785
— extraordinary from US Government	1,600,000	900,000	
— extraordinary from two governments		335,000	
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIONAL SOCIETIES			
— annual	858,285	928,910	900,000
PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS	338,090	380,647	375,000
OTHER DONATIONS AND LEGACIES	162,625	345,193	165,000
REVENUE FROM INVESTMENTS	958,711	1,123,303	439,000
OTHER INCOME			
— To finance School Textbook.	402,713	225,134	
— Construction of Annex II, subsidy received from State of Geneva		800,000	
— Net appreciation of investments		310,390	
— Profit share on insurance premiums	756,128		
COMPLEMENTARY CONTRIBUTION FROM SWISS GOVERNMENT			
— In respect of India-Pakistan action (occasional structure)		(767,000)	
Allocation from occasional structure for expansion of permanent activities			502,390
RESULT :			
Budget deficit to be appropriated from General Reserve			2,559,295
TOTAL	19,682,904	19,465,405	19,159,470

TABLE IV

Governments which contributed to the financing of the permanent structure of the ICRC for 1973

COUNTRIES	In Swiss francs	
	Received	Receivable
Australia	—	94,600
Austria	24,930	—
Belgium	—	15,800
Brazil	—	9,750
Bulgaria	—	6,000
Burma	12,800	—
Cameroon	3,800	—
Canada	—	97,500
Chile	—	11,375
Colombia	10,090	—
Cyprus	3,020	—
Denmark	79,050	—
Ecuador	1,350	—
Egypt, Arab Republic of	—	41,150
Finland	37,595	—
France	—	126,000
German Democratic Republic	—	5,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	374,700	—
Ghana	—	5,900
Greece	27,410	—
Guyana	4,510	—
Honduras	3,150	—
Hungary	2,000	—
Iceland	2,500	—
India	—	32,700
Indonesia	15,000	—
Iran	30,000	—
Ireland	10,000	—
Israel	41,925	—
Italy	—	62,500
Ivory Coast	3,160	—
Jamaica	—	3,320
Japan	—	78,700
Jordan	—	20,100
Korea, Republic of	25,060	—
Kuwait	—	50,000
Lebanon	14,600	—
Liberia	—	16,250
Liechtenstein	15,000	—
Luxembourg	4,000	—
Malagasy Republic	1,740	—
Malaysia	—	11,000
Malta	2,525	—
Mexico	13,000	—
Monaco	4,780	—
Morocco	—	15,000
Nepal	2,000	—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

COUNTRIES	In Swiss francs	
	Received	Receivable
Netherlands	—	50,000
New Zealand	37,715	—
Norway	32,760	—
Philippines	—	30,000
Poland	30,000	—
Portugal	15,000	—
Senegal	—	2,000
Sierra Leone	4,900	—
South Africa	36,045	—
Spain	14,500	—
Sri Lanka	3,630	—
Sweden	—	140,000
Switzerland	7,500,000	—
Syrian Arab Republic	11,000	—
Tanzania	—	2,370
Thailand	18,000	—
Tunisia	2,000	—
Turkey	—	—
Uganda	2,085	—
United Kingdom	120,975	—
United States of America	157,500	—
Yugoslavia	2,500	—
Zaire	—	9,750
Settlements for previous years	8,758,305 (3,015)	936,765 —
	6,755,290	936,765

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

SETTLEMENTS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

COUNTRIES	In Swiss francs
Belgium	5,305
Egypt, Arab Republic of	(365)
France	(27,515)
Guyana	4,680
India	(9,680)
Israel	(195)
Ivory Coast	3,160
Jamaica	3,735
Korea, Republic of	(4,500)
Malta	2,630
Senegal	1,195
Sweden	(755)
Tanzania	(600)
Trinidad and Tobago	1,570
Turkey	1,615
Uganda	2,085
Venezuela	14,620
	(3,015)

NOTE : RESOLUTION NO. 11 OF THE DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE OF GENEVA, 1949

Whereas the Geneva Conventions require the International Committee of the Red Cross to be ready at all times and in all circumstances to fulfil the humanitarian tasks entrusted to it by these Conventions,

the Conference recognizes the necessity of providing regular financial support for the International Committee of the Red Cross.

TABLE V

National Red Cross Societies which contributed to the financing of the permanent structure of the International Committee of the Red Cross for 1973

COUNTRIES	In Swiss francs	
	Received	Receivable
Albania	700	—
Australia	47,620	—
Austria	—	14,000
Belgium	12,500	—
Botswana	—	1,625
Bulgaria	6,250	—
Burma	—	3,000
Canada	56,360	—
China, People's Republic of	20,000	—
Czechoslovakia	3,000	—
Denmark	—	4,000
Dominican Republic	3,200	—
Ecuador	3,200	—
El Salvador	1,995	—
Ethiopia	3,765	—
Finland	3,000	—
France	52,715	—
German Democratic Republic	6,000	—
Germany, Federal Republic of	73,980	—
Greece	—	14,000
Guatemala	—	1,625
Haiti	2,380	—
Honduras	1,625	—
Hungary	5,000	—
Iceland	2,000	—
Indonesia	—	2,680
Iran	25,475	—
Iraq	5,540	—
Ireland	5,760	—
Japan	69,995	—
Jordan	—	2,720
Korea, Republic of	9,575	—
Lebanon	4,650	—
Lesotho	890	—
Luxembourg	—	6,000
Monaco	3,500	—
Netherlands	36,000	—
New Zealand	12,845	—
Nicaragua	3,590	—
Nigeria	—	2,700
Pakistan	5,315	—
Peru	—	4,250
Philippines	—	32,780
Poland	15,000	—
Portugal	—	1,000
Romania	14,620	—
Senegal	—	2,000

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

COUNTRIES	In Swiss francs	
	Received	Receivable
South Africa	10,840	—
Spain	—	12,000
Sweden	10,000	—
Syrian Arab Republic	2,260	—
Thailand	—	6,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,000	—
Tunisia	—	3,400
Turkey	—	16,300
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16,250	—
United Kingdom	39,325	—
United States of America	152,500	—
Vietnam, Democratic Republic of	2,435	—
Yugoslavia	3,000	—
	755,655	130,080
Settlements for previous years	43,175	—
	798,830	130,080

SETTLEMENTS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

COUNTRIES	Swiss francs
Denmark	13,720
India	1,145
Liechtenstein	(600)
Luxembourg	1,000
Malaysia	3,015
Nicaragua	3,590
Pakistan	20,905
Tunisia	400
	43,175

TABLE VI

Governments and National Red Cross Societies that have made cash contributions towards the financing of ICRC occasional structure operations in 1973

	In Swiss francs		
	India-Pakistan-Bangladesh special action	Middle East special action	Amazon special action
Governments			
Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates)		315,000	
Australia		115,825	
Botswana		943	
Canada	396,366	157,250	30,897
Denmark		133,837	208,540
Germany, Federal Republic of	37,950		
Japan		3,000,000	
Netherlands		174,135	
Norway		280,000	
Pakistan	225,900		
Sweden	500,000		
Switzerland	767,000		
United Kingdom	860,000	324,000	
United States of America		630,000	
	2,787,216	5,130,990	239,437
National Societies			
Australia	17,854	10,268	
Belgium	80,100		
Canada	30,000	50,000	14,397
Denmark	90,244	110,095	
Germany, Federal Republic of		125,250	114,350
Greece		36,500	
Haiti		1,575	
Honduras		450	
Ireland		11,027	
Liechtenstein		7,000	
Luxembourg		3,000	
Monaco		7,120	
Netherlands		72,375	67,200
New Zealand	20,090	22,000	
Norway		10,000	
Philippines	750	4,725	
Portugal			12,306
South Africa		11,257	
Sweden		220,000	179,100
Switzerland			100,000
Thailand		763	
United Kingdom	72,000		
United States of America		75,000	
	311,038	778,405	487,353
Other contributions and sundry receipts	412,343	7,499	
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees	315,000		
	727,343	7,499	
	3,825,597	5,916,894	726,790

The special "International Red Cross Assistance" action in Indo-China, jointly carried out by the League of Red Cross Societies and the ICRC, will form the subject of a separate report.

TABLE VII

Special Fund for Current Operations

SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS IN 1973			Swiss francs	
			Expenses	Receipts
1. BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD FROM 31 DECEMBER 1972				2,620,202
2. RECEIPTS IN 1973				
2.1. Product of public collection in Switzerland	804,240			
2.2. Allocation from Benedict Fund	431,750			
2.3. Donations for specific actions.	1,153,021			
2.4. Other receipts	<u>4,909</u>			2,393,920
				5,014,122
3. EXPENDITURE IN 1973				
3.1. Purchases and forwarding of relief:				
	Disburse- ments	Commit- ments		
— Europe	27,265	47,213	74,478	
— Africa	341,990	106,248	448,238	
— Latin America	533,164	90,889	624,053	
— South-East Asia	754,208	145,898	900,106	
— Middle East	1,187,648	546,405	1,734,053	
— Sundry relief operations	4,421	144,705	149,126	
	<u>2,848,696</u>	<u>1,081,358</u>	<u>3,930,054</u>	
— Storage costs, etc., of emergency stores	120,241	—	120,241	
	<u>2,968,937</u>	<u>1,081,358</u>	<u>4,050,295</u>	
— Lampropoulos Trust Fund			151,409	(4,201,704)
AMOUNT AVAILABLE AT 31 DECEMBER 1973				812,418
4. AMOUNTS EARMARKED FOR SPECIAL ACTIONS AND PROGRAMMES				
4.1. On-going actions in various zones	1,081,358			
4.2. India-Pakistan-Bangladesh action	768,140			
4.3. Middle East action	4,421,238			
4.4. Chile action	127,365			
4.5. School textbook	<u>233,222</u>			6,631,323
SPECIAL FUND FOR CURRENT OPERATIONS				<u>7,443,741</u>

TABLE VIII

Special Funds

1. FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Sw.fr.		Sw.fr.
Public securities:		Inalienable capital	1,028,252.52
— Swiss Funds (market value Fr. 1,040,950.—)	1,130,000.—	Inalienable reserve:	
— West German Funds (market value Fr. 83,490.—)	90,800.—	— b/f from 1972	197,978.10
	<u>1,220,800.—</u>	— Statutory allocation of 15% of net revenue in 1973	8,778.25
Deposit with Swiss National Bank, Geneva	48,922.27	Total capital.	<u>1,235,008.87</u>
Accounts receivable:		International Committee of the Red Cross:	
Administration Fédérale des Contributions, Berne (prepaid tax to be refunded)	15,030.—	Funds in current account . .	49,743.40
	<u>1,284,752.27</u>		<u>1,284,752.27</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1973

RECEIPTS		Sw.fr.
Income from securities		57,024.75
Income from difference in exchange rates		3,450.—
		<u>60,474.75</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Difference between purchase price and nominal value of securities purchased in 1973		227.—
Expenses on dealings in securities		679.15
Safekeeping charges		565.—
Audit fees		350.—
Sundry		131.95
		<u>1,953.10</u>
RESULT		
Excess of receipts over expenditure		<u>58,521.65</u>

STATUTORY ALLOCATION

Statutory allocation to inalienable reserve: 15% of net revenue (Art. 8 of the Statutes)	8,778.25
Statutory allocation to the ICRC of balance of net revenue (Article 7 of the Statutes)	49,743.40
	<u>58,521.65</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

2. AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Sw.fr.		Sw.fr.
Swiss and other Government securities . . .	89,000.—	Inalienable capital	100,000.—
Other Swiss securities	25,224.45	Reserve for price fluctuations	75.75
	<u>114,224.45</u>		<u>100,075.75</u>
Less: Provision for price fluctuations (adjustment of value)	18,269.45		
Total market value of securities	95,955.—	ICRC	
Cash in banks	7,114.15	— Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, current account	1,850.75
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be refunded)	857.35	— Creditor (allocation still to be withdrawn)	2,000.—
	<u>103,926.50</u>		<u>103,926.50</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1973

RECEIPTS		Sw.fr.
Income from securities		2,802.45
Interest on bank deposit		4.30
		<u>2,806.75</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Auditors' fees		660.—
Safekeeping and bank charges		296.—
		<u>956.—</u>
RESULT		
Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1973 allocated to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, pursuant to resolution VI of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross in 1969 at Istanbul		<u>1,850.75</u>

3. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Sw.fr.		Sw.fr.
Swiss Government securities (market value Fr. 30,400.—)	32,000.—	Capital	25,000.—
Deposit with Swiss National Bank, Geneva	14,796.60	Reserve:	
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be refunded)	288.—	— Balance brought forward	23,562.10
ICRC, Augusta Fund a/c.	1,850.75	— Excess of receipts over expenditure	373.25
	<u>48,935.35</u>		<u>23,935.35</u>
			<u>48,935.35</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1973

RECEIPTS		Sw.fr.
Income from securities		960.—
Transfer of balance as at 31 December 1973 of Augusta Fund Receipts and Expenditure Account, pursuant to resolution VI of the XX1st International Conference of the Red Cross, Istanbul 1969		1,850.75
		<u>2,810.75</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Cost of engraving medals		1,178.—
Printing charges.		1,008.—
Audit fees		215.—
Safekeeping charge and sundries		36.50
		<u>2,437.50</u>
RESULT		
Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1973		<u>373.25</u>

4. THE CLARE R. BENEDICT FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973
 (expressed in US \$: appropriations of revenue not included)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	US \$		US \$
Securities (Market value \$1,067,526.—) . . .	1,050,096.53	Capital	1,000,000.—
Cash in bank	85,084.64	Reserve for market fluctuations	72,111.06
	<u>1,135,181.17</u>	Receipts and Expenditure Account: balance for distribution	<u>63,070.11</u>
			<u>1,135,181.17</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1973

RECEIPTS		US \$
Income from securities		62,979.83
Interest on bank deposits		4,616.44
		<u>67,596.27</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Safekeeping charges, fees and other administrative expenses		4,881.71
		<u>4,881.71</u>
RESULT		
Excess of revenue over expenses in 1973		<u>62,714.56</u>

BALANCE FOR DISTRIBUTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973 :

Balance bt/fwd from 1972	355.55
Excess revenue over expenses in 1973, as above	62,714.56
Balance for distribution as at 31 December 1973	<u>63,070.11</u>

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

DISSEMINATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

COLOMBIA

One of the ICRC's principal tasks is to promote, to the fullest possible extent, a better knowledge of the Geneva Conventions in all countries and among all sections of the population. Particular emphasis is placed on giving instruction, in this respect, to young people. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that we bring to the notice of our readers the introduction by the University of Santo Tomas in Bogotá of a course in international humanitarian law given at the Faculty of Law and Political Science by the dean himself. The syllabus is divided into several sections, to include, inter alia, the following subjects: elements of the Law of The Hague and of the Law of Geneva; development of humanitarian thought; the Red Cross Principles; an analytical approach to the four Geneva Conventions; the tasks of the Central Tracing Agency.

That the teaching of international humanitarian law, which is being carried out in the universities of several different countries, has now been introduced also in Latin America is most welcome.

SPAIN

The Spanish Red Cross has just issued a booklet entitled "Principios y Convenios internacionales". It is attractively presented in colour and well illustrated. The booklet, which constitutes a most useful effort on the part of the National Society to disseminate the Red Cross Principles and the Geneva Conventions, is distributed to members of the armed forces.

The subjects dealt with include the Geneva Conventions and their application, and the protection of prisoners of war and of the wounded and sick, today and in the past. The problem of providing relief on an international scale and the question of ever more powerful means of waging war threatening civilian populations are also mentioned.

MOROCCO

This year, the Moroccan Red Crescent Society took advantage of World Red Cross Day not only to illustrate by practical means the theme "Give blood—save life", but also to carry out a campaign for the "Dissemination of the Principles of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent", through the press and audio-visual media, with the co-operation of the Ministry of National Education.

Lectures were given and posters illustrating the standardization of the dimensions of the red crescent emblem were distributed to schoolchildren and students. More than 20,000 copies of the textbook "The Red Crescent and My Country", in Arabic and French, were handed to headmasters and school teachers, who drew upon it to give on 8 May a lesson on the Red Crescent in all Moroccan schools.

THE RED CROSS AND WELFARE SERVICES IN THE HOUSING ESTATES

The Vth Red Cross Seminar on Welfare Services, jointly held by the League of Red Cross Societies and the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany—at the invitation of that Society—met in the vicinity of Bonn, in May 1973, to consider *Red Cross Answers to People's Needs, particularly in New Housing Estates*.¹ Delegates from twenty European Societies—welfare officers, architects, psychologists and others—attended the meeting and continued the preceding Seminar's consideration of the future of Red Cross welfare services. This is a somewhat new field for the Red Cross, one that is continually being enlarged. Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary General of the League, told the meeting, "we should not be afraid to innovate; we cannot be satisfied with the great role of pioneering which we had in the medical and social fields, but must be in the forefront when it comes to ideas, techniques, methodology and training". In the field of welfare services, there are a large number of tasks which National Societies should undertake if they want to follow the evolution of the community's needs.

In various ways a town—such as we see it develop ceaselessly, often without any method or plan—poses some difficult problems. It is a living centre whose every activity is necessary to existence; yet those activities should be proportionate to what should continue to be a living community. Urbanization, linked as it has been with industrial development, is a far-reaching phenomenon, and one of the questions to which it gives rise is how welfare services such as those concerned with health and hygiene can adapt to an evolution which is profoundly changing the way of life of almost every European country. Overpopulation, poor housing conditions, dim-

¹ The report was published by the League of Red Cross Societies in English, French and Spanish. It summarizes the proceedings of the Seminar and reproduces the papers read. It can be obtained from the League's Social Welfare Unit.

inishing green spaces, a growing number of accidents, traffic difficulties, air and water pollution, time lost in commuting, loneliness—these are evils from which few city dwellers are entirely free. The Red Cross should provide new programmes for them. Such programmes were, in fact, the subject of discussion and resolutions at the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross.

The Seminar participants, who split into several working groups, were asked to consider four questions:

- Are there new groups in need of help in the various countries?
- What are their main needs?
- What can the Red Cross offer in the different fields?
- Can help be given in the traditional way, or is it necessary to change the forms and methods?

The members of the working groups noted, in the first place, that migrant workers, families who had settled in entirely new surroundings, young married women who went out to work, the young left to their own devices, and the aged, were in special need of assistance. It was therefore necessary for National Societies to be in more immediate touch with the community and to increase their contacts with the members of that community and with the welfare services. Again, they should co-operate more closely with government services and competent private organizations. Specialized training would enable volunteers to bring their work more into line with that of professionals.

In his opening address, Mr. Walter Bargatzky, President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, described this as "a theme which was scarcely topical twenty years ago, whereas today exactly the opposite is true, in the sense that we may, alas, be tackling it too late". He added that the problem was one which concerned the Red Cross, for in the modern context the Red Cross must not only give first aid or assistance in the event of war or natural disasters. "It also has a social welfare task of equal importance, namely this assistance to the individual in his unseen, unspectacular but often just as painful daily need brought about by illness, poverty, the wheels of civilization, loss of individuality or quite simply through being forgotten."

The captions of the papers read at the seminar show the wealth of documentary material compiled, but they also show the complexity of the subjects considered: economic growth, mixing of the population and urbanization; new groups of people who need help; new housing estates, new needs, new tasks; socio-psychological aspects; problems of town development from the technical and design points of view. In the ensuing discussions, all delegates voiced the opinion that the most effective role for the Red Cross would be to take action at a sufficiently early stage of new housing estate planning, and to submit detailed proposals to those responsible.

Miss Monique Esnard, representing the League of Red Cross Societies, said that the League wanted to work *with* those involved and not merely *for* them. "We hope that—with the help of the introductory reports of our experts—we shall together not only become aware of the new problems facing the world in which we live, but also define—at least in broad outline—a procedure for solving them, with the participation of those involved." And that was the aim pursued by Seminar participants who, like Mr. René Bertrand, Head of the OECD National Account and Growth Studies Division, affirmed that "non-profit-making private bodies will of necessity continue to play an essential role in social welfare matters; for them it is a question of taking the initiative, of making relations with the underprivileged or those suffering from anguish in the modern world more humane. . . . There are very extensive openings for possible and even necessary interventions and there can never be enough workers in this sphere of action".

This shows that all were agreed that welfare work should play a more important part in the Red Cross, and that the Red Cross should have a say at the initial stage of planning rather than when it was already too late. It was also considered essential that the Red Cross, when considering those who were to be afforded relief, should bear in mind the constantly renewed plea that those concerned should contribute to bringing about the solutions suggested and the welfare work undertaken.

Members shouldering heavy social responsibilities might find it hard to keep pace with rapid change without some urgent re-thinking about the existing programmes. Mrs. Beate Bremme, Vice-

President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, recalled this fact in her closing address:

“ The last week has been spent in attempting to find out whether the Red Cross has answers to give to people, particularly in new housing estates. From what I have seen and heard, contact between the delegates was soon established which facilitated good group work, even in this fairly short time. And contacts, as we all know, at times prove most useful. In this respect, it was especially welcome that representatives of the Youth Red Cross participated in this Seminar. In spite of the complexity of the problem and the short time available, some results have been achieved. These could be summarized as a general consensus in favour of the adoption both of a new style of work and of a new approach. Unless these can be found and achieved, the Red Cross Societies in the best humanitarian tradition will not be able to meet the growing demand of a society whose problems are mainly a result of our technical and over-industrialized age.

The suggestions resulting from this week's work could be briefly summarized in two points:

1. Preventive action on the part of Red Cross Societies—so that we are not too late.
2. The realization and acceptance that unless the public is involved at the planning stages and is permitted to influence the decisions, it will not easily accept the help offered.

In other words, we all agree that it has become essential for the Red Cross to re-think its role in order to be adequate in today's fast developing society.”

A NOTE ON N. I. PIROGOV

In the *Annales de droit international medical*¹, Dr. E. Evrard has contributed a paper on a work, published in 1849 and written by a Russian doctor, Nikolai Ivanovitch Pirogov, a contemporary of Florence Nightingale and Henry Dunant.

By his pioneering work in military medicine and surgery and his concern with the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armies in the field, Pirogov stands out as a forerunner in the struggle for humanitarian rules that was to result in the signature of the First Geneva Convention and the founding of a Red Cross Society in Russia. *International Review* has already given in the past an account of the qualities this energetic and enterprising soul displayed as doctor and surgeon in caring for the large number of soldiers wounded in battle, in particular during the Crimean War.

The publication in question, a general outline of which is given by Dr. Evrard, is in fact a medical report of more than 200 pages written by Pirogov on the completion of a mission which he carried out in 1847 as surgeon with a Russian expeditionary force in Dagestan. The campaign was directed against mountain tribes, led by the Imam Shamil, who were holding the high plateaux and valleys in the Caucasus. Pirogov took part in the siege of Salty, a village perched high on top of a rocky eminence and, during the days after it was stormed, dressed the wounds of friends and foes alike and operated on them using ether, a practice which had just been introduced in surgery.

Dr. Evrard writes:

“Several passages in Pirogov’s report clearly and unmistakably establish that those of Shamil’s partisans who were wounded and made prisoner at the siege of Salty were carried to the Russian ambulance tent, with the same consideration as was given to Russian soldiers, and that they were treated and operated upon there. Some were anaesthetized, despite the limited quantities of ether available,

¹ *Commission médico-juridique*, Monaco, No. 23.

which might have justified the restriction of its use solely to the Russian wounded . . .

. . . In short, Pirogov's account testifies to the fact that the enemy wounded were cared for by him as well as by his military colleagues just the same as the Russians were. The rules in force in international armed conflicts where two national armies face each other were applied equally to rebel groups . . ."

Regarding the protection of the adversary's ambulances and medical personnel, it could be stated that there was none, and the idea of security to which Pirogov referred several times well shows that at the time ambulances and temporary hospitals were not recognized places of refuge on which protection had been conferred. The status and duties of military doctors and surgeons, too, were still not what they were to become some twenty years later. The author of this interesting study goes on to point out:

. . . We have just seen that Shamil's partisans did not have any medical personnel attached to their units as army doctors and that the Caucasian doctors were there only in their private capacity to care for any men wounded in combat. For the Russian military doctors, Pirogov does not spare his praise for they shared all the hardships and dangers of army life, lived in the forts with their battalion and offered medical assistance under enemy fire.

"There is not one example of any of them in the Caucasus hesitating to move forward into danger," Pirogov wrote; "Indeed it often happened that they were wounded or killed while carrying out their duty, There was even the case of a doctor advancing at the head of a small detachment which, under his command, took a fortified position."

Might not this doctor, leading troops in battle, constitute a kind of proof of the combatant status attached for half a century to the military doctors and nursing orderlies of that time? It might perhaps be venturesome to make that assertion only on the basis of a single example quoted by Pirogov, but its very mention, among the praises he lavished on the military doctors, confirms the notion that in that period there was no insistence on the "neutrality" of medical personnel, as there was to be after the Geneva Convention of 1864 . .

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

REFLECTIONS ON THE DEFINITION AND REPRESSION OF TERRORISM¹

The Centre de droit international (Institut de Sociologie) of the Université libre of Brussels, and the Association belge des juristes démocrates, organized a colloquium which was held in Brussels on 19 and 20 March 1973. The President of Honour was Judge Henri Rolin, former President of the European Court of Human Rights, and the theme was "Reflections on the definition and repression of terrorism". An ICRC representative attended the colloquium.

The *Actes* of the colloquium have just been published in the form of a large volume which includes:

- the reports which had been submitted on the background (Mr. José Gotovitch) and the topicality (Mrs. P. Pierson-Mathy) of terrorism, aspects of terrorism in international law (Mr. Eric David) or its treatment before the twenty-seventh UN General Assembly (Mr. W. de Pauw), terrorism as viewed by Belgian law (Mrs. Renata Cochard) and by comparative law (Mr. Pierre Legros), and repressive measures (Professor Bart de Schutter);
- the record of the discussions to which those reports gave rise;
- the conclusions reached by the colloquium;
- several appendices containing extracts of international law on terrorism;

a work which retains all its topicality and which prompts new thoughts on a controversial subject.

M. V.

JAMES E. BOND: "THE RULES OF RIOT—INTERNAL CONFLICT AND THE LAW OF WAR"²

This is the title which James E. Bond, a teacher at the Washington and Lee Law School, has given his study of the rules which apply in civil war.

¹ Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Brussels, 1974, 292 pages.

² Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, 280 pages.

After considering the historical background, he analyses the problem as revealed by a number of recent armed conflicts. He then examines the work which is being undertaken to alleviate the plight of war victims. After a careful analysis of the common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, Mr. Bond explains the various new draft rules which have been drawn up with a view to their adoption by governments, mainly the work of the first and second sessions of the Conference of Government Experts convened in 1971 and 1972 by the ICRC, and the various drafts submitted to those meetings, in particular the proposals of the Canadian and US experts.

Mr. Bond concludes that a new Convention is absolutely necessary. He stresses that any advances in protecting civilian population in international armed conflict and any restrictions on weapons and methods should automatically apply in internal conflict.

This well documented book comes at a very opportune moment to explain to English-speaking jurists the humanitarian problems arising during armed conflict within the territory of a single State.

C. P.

SLAWOMIR DABROWA: THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
IN ARMED CONFLICTS.¹

Dr. Slawomir Dabrowa, a director at the Department of International Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, has contributed actively to the work of the ICRC on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law. Dr. Dabrowa was one of the experts delegated to represent his country at the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts (Geneva, 24 May—12 June 1971, 3 May—3 June 1972). At both sessions, he was Chairman of Commission III, set up to study the

¹ Wydawnictwo Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej.

question of the protection of the civilian population against dangers of hostilities, and was also present at the two Conferences of Red Cross Experts, held at The Hague (March 1971) and Vienna (March 1972).

The keen attention which Dr. Dabrowa has always given to problems related to the protection of the civilian population has been crystallized in an important book entitled "The civilian population in armed conflicts", published in Warsaw in January 1974.

This monograph, nearly 400 pages in length, is written in Polish, but includes a table of contents in English and French.

Dr. Dabrowa examines all aspects of the protection of the civilian population: after reviewing in Part One *the origins and legal bases of the protection of the civilian population*, he goes on to discuss, in Part Two, *the present legal status of the civilian population*; Part Three is devoted to a study of *development trends of the law of armed conflicts concerning the protection of the civilian population*, based mainly on the work of the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross in this field.

D. B.

Hospital social worker by Carole M. Smith, *Nursing Times*, London, 14 March 1974.

The care of a patient in hospital usually involves the integrated efforts of many members of the hospital staff—nurses, doctors, pathologists and other specialists whose functions are readily understood by their co-workers.

The hospital social worker, however, is in rather an anomalous position. She does not contribute directly towards the acknowledged aims of the hospital team and there is often a lack of clarity about her role vis-à-vis the patient and her co-workers, within the hospital setting.

This article is intended to make the situation a little clearer and perhaps broaden ideas about what the social worker can offer in terms of specialist help to the patient, and to help make diagnosis and treatment more effective.

A brief description of the training for professional social work will explain our particular approach to the individual in hospital. Such training may be seen in terms of two major components: knowledge and technique.

The knowledge base may be further divided into two distinct but interrelated areas. First, we must have some understanding of the social context within which each individual leads his life, the nature of the community in which he lives, his family situation, employment, the distribution of resources, patterns of communication and social attitudes towards illness. All these will influence the degree to which a patient may find admission to hospital, treatment, and his discharge from hospital a problem causing anxiety.

Second, we must know something about the psychological and emotional functioning of the individual. This involves knowledge about the development of the human personality, its strengths and weaknesses, its rational and irrational modes of working, its means of defending itself from overwhelming distress, and its response to abnormal and threatening situations, such as hospitalization.

Technique is concerned with using this knowledge to understand and meet each individual's needs. We must be sensitive to what is not said as well as to what is said.

Sometimes we must help a patient formulate the problems which are disturbing him because confusion and unhappiness may make them incomprehensible to him. All this adds up to expertise in perception, assessment, communication and sensitivity.

Basically then, the social worker approaches the individual as a 'whole person'. This may sound trite, but it means that we interpret his hospitalization as part of an ongoing social and psychological existence, not as a separate experience which can be seen in isolation from the rest of the patient's life.

Malnutrition and Infection—a deadly combination, *World Health, WHO, Geneva, February-March 1974*

The control of infectious diseases by specific measures such as vaccination, or general action such as environmental improvement, has a favourable impact on a community's nutritional status. On the other hand, adequate food offers good protection against the more serious effects of communicable diseases, including even those against which we still have no accurate or easily usable weapons. For the time being, an adequate diet is the most effective "vaccine" against most of the diarrhoeal, respiratory and other common infections. The slogan "Better Food for a Healthier World", chosen by WHO for World Health Day 1974, is more than apt so far as infectious diseases and many other conditions are concerned, since adequate food is necessary to enable man not only to bolster his defences against infection but also to achieve a satisfactory biological, psychological, social and economic life.

We have made spectacular progress in the struggle against infectious diseases; it may be, however, that we have given too much thought to the enemy and have to some extent overlooked our own defences.

Let us by all means make the fullest use of the weapons we have acquired, but let us not abandon our bastions or leave our rearguard weak and disorganized. Only with proper food and using the rich legacies of Pasteur, Koch, Lister and Fleming shall we be able to improve the general well-being of mankind.

Health regulations and international travel, E. Roelsgaard, *WHO Chronicle*, Geneva, June 1974

... Attempts at achieving multilateral agreement on disease control date from 1851, when the rapid expansion of international trade and travel resulting from the advent of steam navigation and the great variety of quarantine practices led the French Government to convene, in Paris, the first of a long series of international conferences. The purpose of this conference was to work out an agreement between the various countries for the application of the best preventive measures against cholera, plague, and yellow fever, and to discuss the adoption of a uniform sanitary code to govern international traffic. It is noteworthy that at this time neither the etiology nor the mode of spread of the diseases under consideration was known. That smallpox was not among the diseases under consideration can be explained by the fact that it was so common in most of the countries concerned that no illusion about preventing its spread existed. In fact, smallpox was not internationally recognized as a "pestilential disease" before the International Convention of 1926 came into force. A succession of further international conferences took place, in Paris in 1859, in Constantinople in 1866, in Vienna in 1874, in Washington in 1881, and in Rome in 1885. But it was in Venice in 1892 that, for the first time, a conference dealing with the sanitary control of international traffic drew up a convention that was approved by all the participating countries. This conference and the next two—in Dresden in 1893 and in Paris in 1894—were concerned only with cholera and resulted in new international regulations for its control. The last of the conferences to be held in the nineteenth century, in Venice in 1897, was concerned entirely with plague.

In the Americas, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau was established in Washington, D.C., in 1902, and the Pan American Sanitary Convention was signed in 1905. In 1903 a conference that met in Paris adopted a resolution to establish an international health office and as a result the Office international d'Hygiène publique (OIHP) was set up by the Rome Agreement of 1907. After the First World War the permanent committee of the OIHP held a long series of meetings devoted to the preparation of a new and revised international sanitary convention, which was

signed in Paris in 1926 by the representatives of 66 countries and subsequently ratified by 44.

During the first half of the twentieth century there were a total of 13 conventions or arrangements of a diplomatic character relating to health control measures to be taken at frontiers. None of these conventions, however, ever completely superseded all its predecessors. The multiplicity of the obligations undertaken by States—some being party to certain of these diplomatic instruments but not to others—has always caused trouble and confusion in international traffic.

The need to rewrite and codify the conventions was recognized at the second session of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization in November 1946. The International Sanitary Regulations (1952) were subsequently adopted unanimously by the Fourth World Health Assembly on 25 May 1951 and came into force on 1 October 1952.

The idea of conventions to prevent the international spread of certain diseases was conceived before the etiology and mode of spread of these diseases were known. Subsequently international sanitary conventions perpetuated themselves and their administration became excessively complicated. When the International Sanitary Regulations came into force, the concept of *cordon sanitaire* had been accepted as a matter of traditional political expediency and there had been few attempts to assess its real value in the light of modern knowledge of the epidemiology of the diseases concerned...

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*,

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions ;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12, 1949¹

Some Publications

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. 2nd Ed. 1950. 245 pp.	Sw. Fr.
	10.—
Commentary published under the general editorship of Mr. J. Pictet, member of ICRC:	
— Vol. 1: Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition Of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field — 466 pp.	
bound	45.—
paper-back	35.—
— Vol. 2: Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea — 320 pp.	
bound	40.—
paper-back	30.—
— Vol. 3: Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War — 764 pp.	
bound	60.—
paper-back	50.—
Vol. 4: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War — 660 pp.	
bound	55.—
paper-back	45.—
Summary for Members of Armed Forces and the General Public, 13 pp.	2.—
Course of Five Lessons, 102 pp.	8.—
Essential Provisions, 4 pp.	0.30
Soldier's Manual, 24 pp.	1.—
Rights and Duties of Nurses under the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 — 45 pp. (for orders exceeding 100 copies, Sw.Fr. 1.— per copy)	2.—

*

International Red Cross Handbook². Conventions—Statutes and Regulations—Resolutions of the International Confer- ence of the Red Cross and of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, 11th ed. 1971 ; 8vo, 607 pp. .	40.—
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¹ These publications and the full list of ICRC publications may be obtained from the ICRC Documentation Department, 7 avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva.

² This joint publication can be obtained at the above address or from the League of Red Cross Societies, Case postale 2099, CH-1211 Geneva 19.

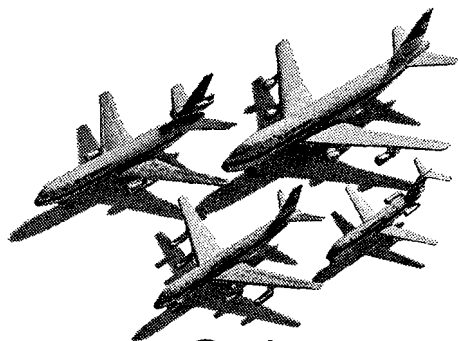


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Bangkok	Cincinnati	Helsinki	Malmö	Osaka	Toronto
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Berlin	Dar es-Salaam	Jerusalem	Mexico City	Frankfurt	Wien
Bern	Delhi	Johannesburg	Miami	Rawalpindi	Zagreb
Birmingham	Detroit	Karachi	Milano	Rio de Janeiro	Zürich
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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Amin Court Building, Motijheel Commercial Area, *Dacca 2*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *1050 Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMY — Dahomean Red Cross P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, *00141 Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 08.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic, Kaizerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3ª Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1ª Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, N° 313, *Comayagüela, D.C*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: *1367 Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Øldugötu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-1-5 Shiba Daimon, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, Takaddoum, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1* (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Dr Daudpota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A, Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15, Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, 104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, Abi Ala, Almaari Street, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow B-36*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 đường Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2838 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.